

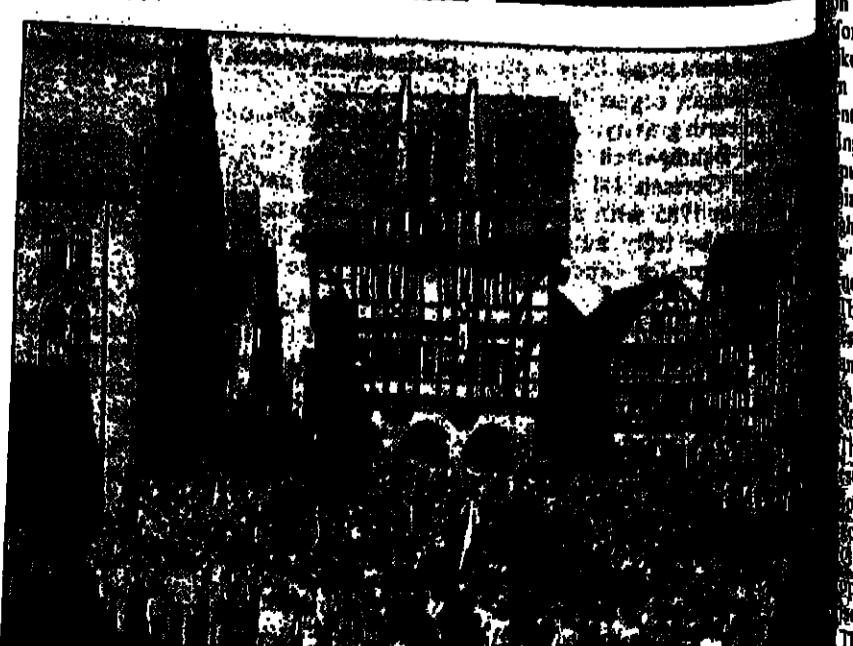
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Moscow has felt itself being increasingly driven into a corner since the Kozak affair. Page 3
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An airliner was shot down. So Bonn could be unrealistic to expect too much from the meeting. Disarmament may be under discussion at more conference tables than ever before, but the Soviet Union has yet to make any substantial move toward Western compromise proposals on fundamental security policy issues. Instead, it is inundating the Federal public with a wave of propaganda about missile modernisation. This will lead to the assumption that Moscow has already thrown in the towel at Geneva.

The latest Warsaw Pact declaration is not, on first scrutiny, seem to have changed matters much. The note of moderation does not conceal the cloven hoof.

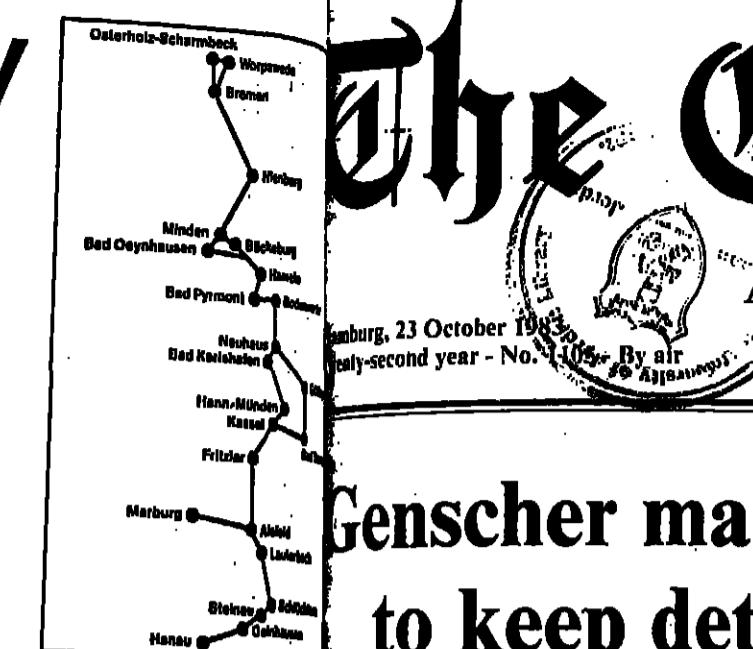
The East Bloc virtually insists on the abandoning the Nato missiles deal before Moscow agrees to carry on dialoguing in Geneva. About 100 people were removed from near an American barracks. Lorries were forced to queue as demonstrators blocked access to the north German port, Bremerhaven. That would mean the first of a series of rallies, protests and vigils for the time being planned for various parts of the Federal Republic. (See page no substantial results at the Geneva

that the Kremlin is determined to put the West to the test. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, spent more than 10 hours over two days discussing international disarmament problems and East-West ties with Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Vienna. No-one was expecting their talks to reach any specific conclusion. Herr Genscher said beforehand it would be a mistake to exaggerate hopes. He saw his role as less that of an interpreter or a mediator than as a contribution toward final opinion-making in Communist and Western capitals. He was well briefed by the United States on progress at the Geneva disarmament talks with the Russians. On neutral ground, in Vienna, he was able to learn at first hand, and possibly, have explained in detail, the Warsaw Pact states' viewpoint. There are many indications that the Kremlin is prepared to seriously discuss further disarmament moves.

Beforehand, the Soviet Union is sure to have demonstratively, but to a limited extent, have reinforced its own missile potential near the intra-German border. If, on the contrary, the deployment of new US missiles in the Federal Republic proves impossible or is postponed, Moscow will be able to hope that in the long term German-American relations will grow totally estranged.

Bonn would then hopefully withdraw from Nato and isolate itself. The Soviet response would then be to employ a strategy for which preparations are already being made. Moscow would do its utmost to encourage neutralisation.

Franz Fogler
(Nordwest Zeitung, 17 October 1983)



The German Tribune

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Genscher makes lone bid to keep detente alive

- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has had talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, Vienna.

The aim of the meeting was to try and keep East-West detente alive. It was a matter of leaving for his talks. He reiterated the Federal Republic's loyalty to Nato.

But he also included some friendly remarks addressed to the Soviet Union. His gave his Vienna visit the appearance of being a lone venture in *Ostpolitik*. This was not a case of a restless ally biting at the bit. But something needed to be done to break the East-West pattern of events.

Was there anything to be gained? Or was there anything to be gained? Or was there anything to be gained? Or was there anything to be gained?

It was accused of wanting to decouple Germany from America, of promoting neutralism and Finlandisation.

The Social and Free Democratic coalition was berated by the Opposition for years when it was in power in Bonn.

Now the Christian Democrats have been returned to power in Bonn they have been quickly obliged to realise what a difficult ally the United States can be.

In the unstable state world affairs are now in, the burdens on the alliance tend to be imposed from the other side of the Atlantic: from America.

The strict and, to put it mildly, ego-

Continued on page 2

talks. We would then have to wait and see how the Bonn government comes out of the clash of viewpoints and war of nerves with the Opposition and the peace movement.

Will Bonn succeed in getting the new missiles, even a strictly limited initial number, stationed in Germany without shaking the democratic system of government to the foundations?

As soon as the outcome of this clash is clear, two Soviet responses seem likely to be inevitable:

If Nato missile modernisation gets

under way and it is clear that Bonn has

no intention of allowing its membership

of the Atlantic defence and security sys-



Briefing encounter

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (centre) in Bonn with Paul Nitze (left) and Kenneth Adelman. Nitze is chief American negotiator at the INF arms negotiations in Geneva and Adelman is head of the American arms control and disarmament agency. The meeting was to brief Genscher about the Geneva talks.

Sights are that Kremlin wants to put the West to the test

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, spent more than 10 hours over two days discussing international disarmament problems and East-West ties with Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Vienna. No-one was expecting their talks to reach any specific conclusion.

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determined to put the West to the test.

The Kremlin will be prepared to seriously discuss further disarmament moves.

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(Nordwest Zeitung, 17 October 1983)

Nordwest Zeitung

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When Chancellor Kohl was asked whether German foreign policy would continue as before or change, he took the edge out of the question.

Every new government, he said, had to work with the situation that existed when it took office. Changes could only be brought about in the long term.

He thus accepted a principle that has been a hallmark of Bonn's foreign policy in particular ever since the Federal Republic of Germany was founded.

There were no fundamental changes in 1969 either, which was the previous time power had changed hands in Bonn.

There were furious disputes over *Ostpolitik* in the years that followed, but they tended to hide from view the fact that in principle Bonn remained firmly tied to the West.

The Federal Republic did not drift off in the direction of the East Bloc and could hardly have done so. Its treaty ties with the West and countless *faits accomplis* made any such idea impossible. As thought had learnt this lesson the government of Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher has likewise attuned itself to a policy of accepting *faits accomplis* over the past year.

The disputes that marked the present Bonn coalition's early days seem so long past that they might never have taken place.

Take the clash over whether the new coalition should continue its predecessor's *Ostpolitik*. It no longer has a leg to stand on now Franz Josef Strauss has toured Eastern Europe and been associated with a billion-deutschmark loan to East Berlin.

There is no longer any mention, at least aloud, of the need for a change in relations with the Third World in general and Africa in particular.

This could be explained in terms of the pragmatic outlook of conservatives, who are not given to ideological fixations. It is, indeed, a popular interpretation.

But it is more to the point to realise that there are constant factors in foreign affairs that allow no government to undertake abrupt changes except at the price of grave disadvantages.

Every Bonn government is embedded in a web of historically accrued relationships that grows steadily more intricately woven.

This web is suspended from two mainstays. One is the Federal Republic's security policy significance, the other its economic policy significance. In security policy it is hard to envisage any change at all in the foreseeable future. In economic policy the possibility cannot be entirely ruled out.

The Federal Republic today, with a track record spanning 34 years, seems so self-evident it is worth while recalling the security policy prerequisites.

It is enough to study the origins of the German Treaty signed in 1952 and ratified in 1955 to realise that the Federal Republic of Germany owes its existence to a foreign policy decision of principle.

It can then be seen how the Federal Republic joined the West and gradually found its feet, throwing away its crutches and freeing itself from the arms of midwives.

Not entirely, of course. Allied rights still apply, as in the context of the treaty governing troops stationed in the Federal Republic or of the Four-Power Berlin Agreement.

But the feature that weighs most heavily is the proviso, accepted on 5 May 1955, the day on which the country gained full sovereignty, that sovereignty was linked to joining Nato.

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bonn policies built round two main pillars

**Christ und Welt
Rheinischer Merkur**

Pulling out of Nato, as suggested by Oskar Lafontaine, the SPD mayor of Saarbrücken, in the context of the missile debate, would deprive the Federal Republic of its very foundation.

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Continued from page 1

centric economic policy pursued by the United States prompted even the pro-Soviet friendly Bonn President, Karl Carstens, to gently raise the issue in his speech to Congress.

Herr Carstens' remarks were greeted with stony silence. Herr Genscher's brief was to clearly state the interests of the European Community too — in addition to his constant warnings against a trade war with the East.

A point that bares the nerve of our political interests, however, is that America has shut the door to Russia more firmly than for a long time.

Anyone can imagine what our reactions would be if Soviet missiles had shot down an airliner with 60 Germans on board.

But the sale of tee-shirts in Washington with the slogan Stop the Soviets testifies to a fundamental current that could well strike fear into us on the border between East and West.

Transposed to the political level, it looks as though some people in Washington look on the shooting-down of the Korean airliner as confirming their instinctive judgement that talks cannot reliably be held with the Soviet Union on international security.

At present there is very little evidence of the pragmatic approach to *Ostpolitik*.

At times it is none too easy to distinguish which factor weighs more heavily: the security policy or the economic policy one.

They tend to interlock, intersect and superimpose on each other. Up to a point that was the case 30 years ago. Joining the EEC had both an economic and a more generally political aspect.

The Federal Republic has since emerged as the moving spirit of European integration, as has been clearly apparent in the membership talks of successive newcomers.

Bonn's view has invariably been decisive, whether in connection with the accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark in 1973 or Greek membership some years later or, at present, the prospective membership of Spain and Portugal.

This is a weight that did not come the Federal Republic's way automatically, as in the case of security policy. It was not a matter of a favourable situation or circumstances; it was earned the hard way.

The internal consolidation of the state was brought about by an economy constantly developing by means of continual modernisation and diversification and, above all, by virtue of its resilience for social compromise.

This development was brought about deliberately and was responsible for the importance of the Federal Republic of Germany was to attain.

It soon became apparent, both in Europe and further afield. In the Third World the Federal Republic soon made its mark by means of the nature and extent of its development aid.

Keywords such as Unctad, Gatt and FAO are some indication of the dimensions in which Bonn's foreign policy is currently conducted.

the Reagan administration seemed finally to have arrived at after an unconsciously long period of acclimatisation.

And there is no reason whatever for assuming as a matter of course that the anti-Soviet view which now prevails in the United States will be either alleviated or reversed in 1984, an election year.

The most serious aspect for Bonn and other European countries is the effect this trend may have on Soviet behaviour.

George F. Kennan, the US expert on the East, is afraid Moscow might now view the United States as an arch-enemy and behave in an even more unpredictable manner.

If Mr Kennan is right there is indeed scant hope of a resumption soon of the dialogue between the superpowers.

In this state of affairs Bonn, personified mainly by Foreign Minister Genscher, is as keen on detente as the Brandt and Schmidt governments were in their *Ostpolitik* heydays.

Herr Genscher's offer of cooperation with Moscow to a hitherto unspecified extent, his "message of good will to the Soviet Union," arises from the need to keep the door open at least a chink.

Even if it is too late to achieve results at the Geneva missile talks, the beginnings of missile modernisation must not be allowed to mark the end of all East-West ties.

Continued from page 1

Yet Bonn knows full well that the cow is not going to offer it political presents for its own sake. Detente works when both superpowers want it. It would be succumbing to a military illusion to believe anything else.

What Mr Gromyko had to say in Vienna thus primarily indicated the determination even though that was not a major issue raised by his hosts.

Will the Chancellor's tight-rope walk give justice in Israel? Probably not, even his comments on settlement policy, military cooperation with Saudi Arabia and the arms and equipment he is willing to export.

Thomas M. M. (Kölnische Zeitung, 15 October)

In a word, it may fairly be said that there is not a spot on the globe where the interests of the Federal Republic are not involved in one way or another.

Two recent projects make this national interface particularly prominent. One is the succession of Unctad gatherings, the other the CSCE or Helsinki process.

The Unctad gatherings are taken on their own, have immediate results, but as a whole and by the outlook to which they are document the sense of responsibility felt by the countries that attend.

National and international response

is too early to say Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl's tour of the Middle East was a total success merely because nothing went wrong.

National and international response

has been positive.

The Federal Republic is a participant and, to take care, the Chancellor succeeded for the time being in ending debate on the controversial issue of Leopard tanks for Saudi Arabia.

A more far-reaching issue arises. Is whether Herr Kohl might not, by taking this step, have opened floodgates and encouraged German arms exports to a degree with which no-one can be happy.

We can ignore whether the Chancellor was politically in a position to do anything else. The Bonn government would say that he wasn't.

Malaise over military cooperation is not limited to necessary consideration of Israel. Arms exports to Saudi Arabia could set a precedent for the Third World.

Arms are the export. Third World countries need least. Besides, Bonn would find itself in trouble arguing which country should be sold which weapons. The outcome could be total confusion.

All political parties in Bonn, including the CDU/CSU, have fundamental misgivings, but there are also individual critical aspects.

Is the Leopard tank still a defensive

WORLD AFFAIRS

Kohl keeps his balance in Middle East

It might even have worsened because Bonn and Riyadh have now agreed in writing to include defence issues in their cooperation.

In the final analysis it matters little which weapon systems are supplied to Saudi Arabia, whether for instance they are the Gepard (Cheetah) anti-aircraft tank or the Roland anti-aircraft missile.

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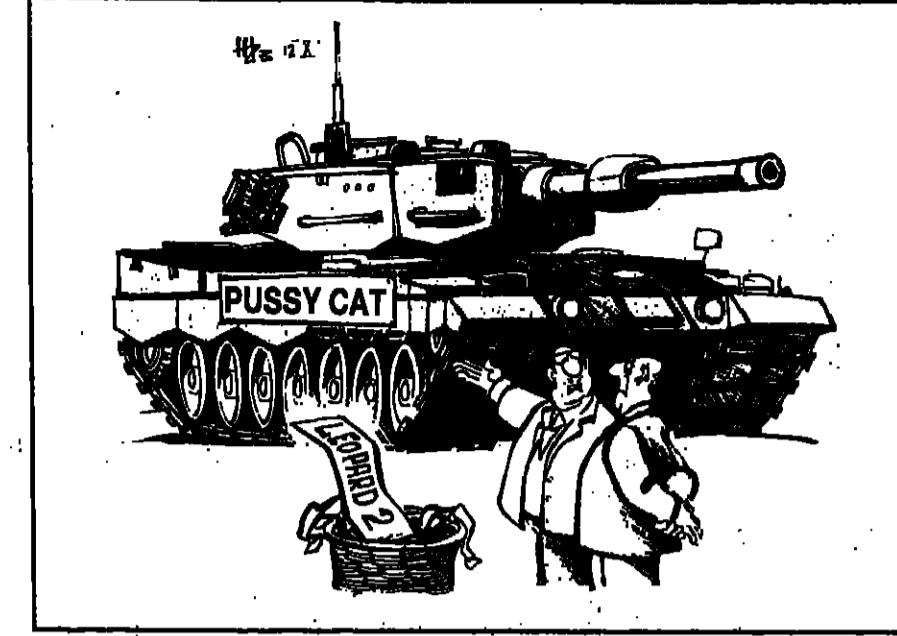
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Is the Leopard tank still a defensive



Now, do you think we can sell it to them?

(Cartoon: Heinz-Joachim Melder)

weapon when used to back up an attack and to perform anti-aircraft duties in occupied territory?

The distinction between attacking and defensive weapons is dubious in any case and clearly apparent in Saudi Arabia's case.

But despite all misgivings Herr Kohl must be allowed not to have made his move impetuously or carelessly. He will have had serious reasons.

One may have been that the Saudis felt the Schmidt government had given them a definite assurance on the Leopard tank.

The Chancellor sensibly decided not to make political capital out of this point. That surely is a laudable aspect of what, al all, was a useful tour.

Heinz-Joachim Melder

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 October 1983)

Warplanes: new X in the oil equation

high revenues and leave them with very little room to manoeuvre.

The fall in the price of oil resulting from supply exceeding demand has wrought havoc with their long-term plans.

They might be capable of sending out a tanker to straddle the strait and then simply sinking it. Would that trigger an oil crisis?

Last year 2.8 billion tonnes of oil and gas, including 2.1 billion for the West, was produced worldwide, but only about 600 million tonnes or so came from the Gulf.

This figure includes the 150 million tonnes exported by Iran and Iraq. In 1980 about 950 million of a total 3.1 billion tonnes came from the Gulf region.

Extra oil could also be imported from Libya if Col. Gaddafi could be persuaded to be so obliging. North Sea oil production could also be stepped up to some extent.

This extra would not fully offset a likely shortfall of roughly 400 million tonnes, but the multinationals retain a degree of flexibility.

Their storage tanks are full to the brim. Besides, an armada of supertankers is cruising at a snail's pace on the high seas to save fuel.

A few extra per cent of oil could be gained merely by having these tankers go full-throttle.

So they will be wondering very carefully whether they ought to risk provoking intervention by the US Navy, which could well guard the Strait of Hormuz on behalf of America's client state Saudi Arabia.

What prompts France to run such a risk is another matter. The French are owed 40 billion francs by Iraq, which is a great deal of money.

They are afraid they may never see any of it if Iraq loses the Gulf War. So they have decided to redress the military balance between Iraq and Iran.

In doing so they are likely to have contributed toward prolonging a war that has dragged on for more than three years.

The Strait of Hormuz remains a weak link in the chain and the West ought to take precautionary action.

Bernd Hansen

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 16 October 1983)

The German Tribune

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Editorial

■ THE WORKFORCE

Germany's biggest union pushes for 35-hour week

Allgemeine Zeitung

Germany's largest trade union, the metalworkers' IG Metall, is campaigning for the working week to be reduced from 40 hours to 35 without pay cuts.

Because of IG Metall's size (2.5m members) and influence, the campaign is likely to have widespread reverberations if it is successful.

The campaign will be lead by Hans Mayr. He was elected at the union's annual congress in Munich to succeed Eugen Loderer as chief. Loderer is retiring after 11 years in the post.

However, Herr Mayr is likely to step down in three years because he then will be 65, and under the union's unwritten rules, that is retirement age for the post.

Waiting in the wings will then be the young (46) and ambitious Franz Steinköhler, head of the Stuttgart region, who was elected deputy leader at Munich. Steinköhler is regarded as more militant than either Mayr or Loderer.

This year IG Metall finds itself in confrontation with the metal industries. Business has generally improved, but the union says the industry is making "an all-out attack on our achievements."

So the first task of the new leadership is to rally the membership.

Crises in such sectors as electrical engineering and steel has over the years caused growing unemployment and membership has dropped more than 100,000 since 1979.

There were 370,000 metalworkers

unemployed at the end of September says the Federal labour office.

If the union manages to get grassroots support for the 35-hour week without pay cuts, the ripples could have a wide-ranging social upset.

Eugen Loderer called the introduction of the 40-hour work week the "achievement of the century."

National executive member Hans Janssen, in charge of collective bargaining, said the 35-hour week dispute would be the most serious of the post-war era.

The campaign is meant to combat unemployment but the employers fear increased costs will lead to more bankruptcies and layoffs.

Some of the more than 900 motions put forward in Munich dealt with peace and disarmament.

The Nuremberg region has called on members of protest against deployment in Germany of new US missiles by making use of their right to resistance under Article 20 of the Constitution. This would mean organising a general strike.

In addition, the national executive has been urged to take all legal steps to clarify the constitutionality of deploying mass destruction weapons in this country.

These motions are being channelled towards a resolution against the deployment part of the two-track Nato decision.

Loderer warned against attempts to do away with social achievements such as worker's co-determination.

He said: "Those who launch such a drive will trigger a head-on collision. We respect political majorities but will not tolerate politicians' continuous disregard for our interests."

*Robert Luchs
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 12 October 1983)*

Companies that allow their workers to buy shares in them do better than the national average, says a survey by the Institute for the German Economy (IW) and the society for inner-company cooperation (GIZ).

The survey says that companies benefit because their liquidity is improved and workers benefit because they have the chance to build up capital beyond their pay.

On average, turnover per head is better than the national average, and so is profit ratio.

The study was carried out over four years and included 145 companies that have had a scheme for at least seven years. The total payroll involved was 1.1m.

The study is a follow-up on a 1977 survey of workers' participation in capital.

Based on the 1977 data, the study assumes that some 1,000 companies now practise it.

The most common form is that of silent participation and loans to the company (about one-third each). This is followed by staff shares (21.5 per cent).

The authors, Hans-Günter Guskik (IW) and Hans J. Schneider (GIZ), say the charge that these schemes are put into operation in boom times and that

Worker capital participation 'helps firms'

only a few successful companies can afford them is wrong.

About half the companies reviewed started schemes during recession. About a quarter began when their own capital investment was below the national average.

IW director Gerhard Fels, quotes one businessman as saying: "I don't let my workers participate because I'm doing well. I'm doing well because I let them participate."

Companies that run schemes have, on average, more invested as a proportion of the balance sheet total than the national average: 31.5 per cent against 20.9.

When schemes are subsidised by the company, the rate of liquidity improves noticeably. In the long run, liquidity depends on how many workers are prepared to leave their money invested beyond the repayment date. Four out of five do.

The authors say that no one model was equally suitable for all companies. *Hans-Willy Bein
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 October 1983)*



Government is accused of seeking confrontation

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The government was seeking confrontation, not consensus, the retiring head of the metalworkers' union, Eugen Loderer, says.

He told the annual congress of IG Metall, which had 2.5m members, that the willingness of people to make sacrifices had turned into a one-sided imposition of sacrifices on the workers.

Bonn had done nothing to rescue the troubled steel and ship-building industries.

Loderer warned against attempts to do away with social achievements such as worker's co-determination.

He said: "Those who launch such a drive will trigger a head-on collision. We respect political majorities but will not tolerate politicians' continuous disregard for our interests."

*Robert Luchs
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 12 October 1983)*

Companies this year had workers' participation in one form or another of DM5.5bn, averaging DM10,000 per person.

Workers are becoming more willing to join in. In the 1960s, only 27 per cent of eligible workers did. But in the 1970s, more than 60 per cent did.

The report says trade union allegations that this kind of capital participation is directed against them is wrong. It did not weaken their position within the companies.

However, it does concede that workers in small companies running schemes were less inclined to strike than other workers.

Works councils were strengthened, say the authors, because they were given additional rights. Local union representatives, on the other hand, often had difficulty getting their objections across to the workforce.

The study concludes that participation was most efficient in small and medium sized firms, regardless whether the firm subsidised schemes.

The often voiced view that profit-related participation schemes were the most efficient had not stood up to scrutiny.

The authors say that no one model was equally suitable for all companies. *Hans-Willy Bein
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 October 1983)*

TRADE China, Germany sign deal to protect investment

Chinese officials told Count Lambsdorff that they did not want China to become dependent on Japan. But German goods, especially industrial equipment, were much more expensive than Japanese.

Count Lambsdorff stressed that joint ventures were the best way of ensuring a continuous flow of technology.

The Chinese have been pushing these ventures since 1979 without much success.

They involve foreign partners being offered equities of up to 50 per cent.

The Chinese company provides cheap labour and favourable production conditions. The foreign partner is expected to supply know-how. Profits are shared.

Some 50 joint ventures have been established in China so far. Only two involve German companies: the Darmstadt-based Wella (a cosmetics factory in Tianjin) and the Maulburg-based Busch KG (vacuum pumps in Shanghai).

Foreign partners usually pin their hopes on the Chinese market — at least in the medium term. The Chinese, want to acquire technology that will enable them to export to South-East Asia and earn foreign exchange.

But German businessmen consider the conditions offered by other Asian countries such as Sri Lanka, South Korea and the Philippines, more favourable and less risky.

But the actual effectiveness of the agreement will depend on political conditions and goodwill.

In any event, the agreement does show that China is willing to accept the capitalist rules of the game.

Count Lambsdorff said that the most important difference between his visit to China three years ago and this one was that Peking had become more pragmatic. Last time, it did not want to discuss concrete projects.

The investment protection agreement Count Lambsdorff signed in Peking is intended to reduce the risk factor, which is mostly political.

The main provisions are: German companies are free to transfer profits and withdraw capital (with reciprocity for Chinese ventures in Germany).

Compensation in case of expropriation for financial aid.

Peking's Prime Minister Zhou Ziyang told Count Lambsdorff that China would under no circumstances overextend itself like Mexico and Brazil.

Sino-German trade rose markedly in the first seven months of this year after a ten per cent drop in 1982.

The most promising business activities are plant and equipment, exploration with German help, for coal and non-ferrous metals, the development of China's chemical industry and nuclear technology.

than other Opec countries. It does not have to reduce its rate of economic development due to fluctuating oil revenues.

Estimates put Saudi Arabia's current reserves and foreign investments at a minimum of \$150bn.

It is the avowed aim of the Riyadh government to go ahead with the development of its capital and consumer goods industries. Infrastructure projects have had priority up to now.

The dramatic drop reduced Germany's bill for imports from Saudi Arabia in the first half of 1983. Crude exports fell 66 per cent to 3.3 million tons, putting it in place four behind Britain, Libya and Nigeria.

The shift of priorities is likely to open a new market for German companies. Until now construction and electronics industries have mainly benefited.

Riyadh wants to step up its cooperation with Germany through joint ventures. There are 55 now in operation.

The Saudi-German Development and Investment Company, founded last year, develops project ideas that are put to German and Saudi Arabian private industries.

This has led to stepped up exports to Germany, primarily crude.

In the first eight months this year, Germany bought close to 1.5 million tons of Iranian crude, more than twice the quantity of the corresponding period last year.

Iran's exports to Germany amounted to DM874m in the first seven months of 1983, up 76 per cent.

*Heinz Stilwe
(Die Welt, 8 October 1983)*



Count Lambsdorff (left) with the Chinese leader Huo Guofeng (extreme right) in Peking. (Photo: dpa)

Germany would welcome and politically support cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Count Lambsdorff said that an agreement was being worked on.

The ratio of manufactured products in China's exports to Germany has risen. The minister stressed that the diversification of China's exports provided a chance for the future.

*Helmut Opletal
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 October 1983)*

Plant, chemicals lead Iranian import boom

Iran has again become one of Germany's major trading partners. Germany is buying more crude from Iran and exporting more plant and equipment and chemicals.

Trade dropped off sharply when the Shah was deposed. The West became wary of the regime under the mullahs.

In the first seven months this year, Germany sold more than DM4bn worth of goods to Iran compared to DM1.7bn the year before, an increase of almost 150 per cent.

One reason is a new attitude by the mullahs. Their latest five-year plan gives priority to agriculture and heavy industry.

A German businessman recently in Tehran says Iran desperately needs to catch up. There were many potential customers at the German machinery industry exhibits at the Tehran international fair.

In the first seven months this year, plant and equipment sales to Iran rose 65 per cent to DM680m, the highest comparable figure since the revolution.

Iran has, over the same period, bought DM610m worth of chemicals, more than the DM600m for the whole of 1982.

Iran exports to Germany in the first seven months amounted to DM874m, an increase of 76 per cent.

Main priorities of the five-year plan are agriculture, infrastructure, heavy industry and export growth.

This has led to stepped up exports to Germany, primarily crude.

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Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1983

Deficit with the Saudis heads towards surplus

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■ BUSINESS

The man who became top goal scorer for the Bochum Club

DIE WELT
WORLDWIDE TAKSTENDE DER DEUTSCHEN

When Berthold Beitz went to join Krupp in 1953, he thought the Bochum Club, the firm's colloquial name, was a soccer club.

Beitz, who has just turned 70, is the director of the supervisory board of Fried. Krupp GmbH, Essen and chairman of the Krupp Foundation, set up to run the organisation after Krupp died.

There is a whiff of vanity when he says he was never an employee of Krupp. But there is no self aggrandisement when he says Krupp has been his life's work.

The former confidant and personal plenipotentiary of the late Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach is today the empire's ruler and executor of Krupp's will.

At Krupp's graveside in 1967 he characterised his "friend and hero," saying: "His life was ruled by the dictates of duty and service to his company."

So is Beitz's. He is a fascinating blend of intuition and businesslike matter-of-factness.

"You cannot learn to be a manager. You've either got it or you haven't," he says about himself, not the least abashedly.

ed by praise of his organisational ability, boldness and imagination.

But there is more to his personality. On the eve of a friend's birthday, he wrote to him: "One should not overestimate such a day. The number of years means nothing. You're as old or as young as your state of health and your attitudes. Age is relative."

Beitz is one of those people for whom the zenith of life and work is always ahead and not behind.

His father was a cavalry NCO from Demmin on the periphery of Pomerania. Beitz graduated from high school in Greifswald in 1934 and went into banking. In 1939, he went to Royal Dutch Shell AG, rising to become the business manager of the Karpasen-Oil AG in Bydgoszcz in 1941.

Neither he nor his wife talks much about those days. But he was awarded Poland's highest civilian decoration for foreigners in addition to Israel's Yad Vashem Medal.

Herr and Frau Beitz saved the lives of many Jews and Poles.

Greifswald University awarded him an honorary doctorate for his services to developing world trade.

After the war, his initiative and boldness helped him develop links with East Bloc nations which benefited both Krupp and all German business.

Willy Brandt offered him the post of Bonn ambassador to Poland. Beitz de-

clined. He might have accepted had it not been for loyalty to Krupp. Beitz is a man whose talents would make him successful in any field. In 1972, the chairman of German Olympic Committee, Willi Daume, appointed Beitz chief organiser for the yachting and rowing events of the Munich Olympic Games. These events were in Kiel. He later became a member of both the national and international Olympic committees. Beitz has always seized opportunities. In 1946, the British made him vice-president of the insurance authority in Hamburg. From there he went to Iduna Insurance, catapulting it in four years from place 16 to place three in the business.

His prime job when he went to Krupp was to fight restrictions imposed by the Allies after the war. In 1968 they were removed.

Beitz's most important achievement



The Lord of the Rings... Berthold Beitz with the Earth (in right hand) and Olympic logos.

(Cartoon: Klaus Böhl)

was to have improved Krupp's market position through Iran's purchase of a 40% stake worth DM1bn.

It was typical of him that he Ludwig Poullain, the former Westdeutsche Landesbank, was then out of favour, taking him to the firing line.

Wilhelm Hesse, 24 September 1983

re computers a threat to millions of jobs? In theory at least, thousands of office jobs could be done at home.

In the home computer departments of German stores, children are encouraged to try their hand at the keyboard. They are encouraged, not just tolerated. They make themselves at home, knowing that sales assistants are not going to disturb them or throw them out of tens of thousands.

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Families are increasingly coming under fire as market potential. US manufacturers have coined the term "family computer" and say their sets are a mine of information, education and entertainment for the entire family.

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It has so far taught 35,000 students and apprentices how computers work and can be used. Manufacturers are no less imaginative in getting kids interested.

Atari, for instance, runs 14-day computer holiday courses in a Sauerland hotels hotel complex for less than DM500. The aim is to redirect the kids' interest in video games toward home personal computers.

That, of course, merely indicates that German marketing and manufacturing subsidiaries of US manufacturers have changed their marketing strategy.

Apple Computers have learnt from market research in Germany that Germans, unlike the average American, feel an initial sense of alarm when computers are mentioned.

Computers are almost useless without skilled operators and software geared to the needs of individual, custom-built programmes.

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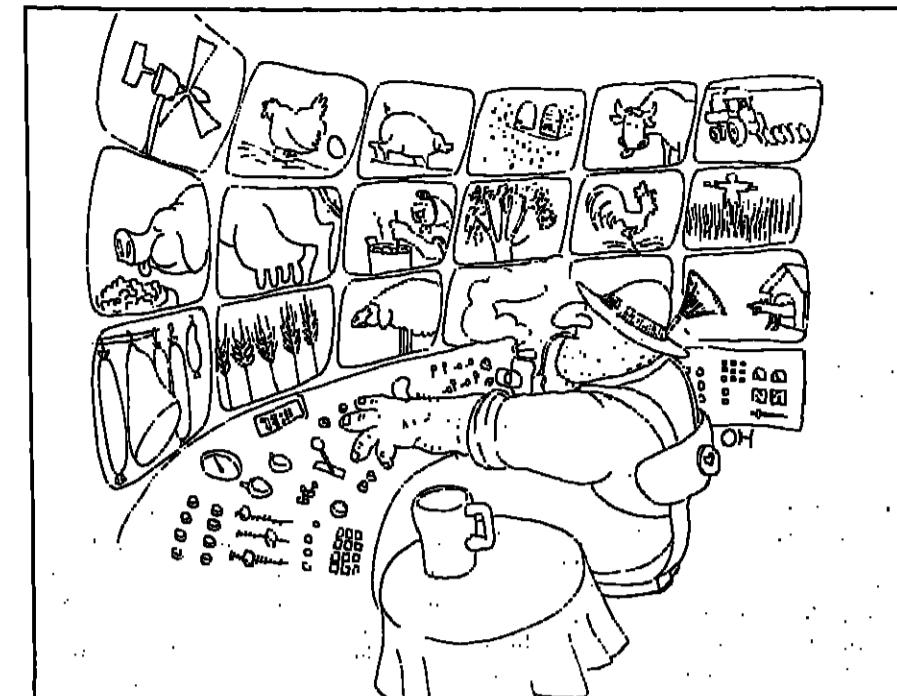
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(Cartoon: Huber)

ised office blocks and typing pools to the private atmosphere of the home.

Whether that would be at all desirable is another matter. Personal contact among workmates, already almost limited to the coffee break, would then be virtually ended.

The trade unions see home computers as a threat to hundreds of thousands of jobs. Home computers are still bought mainly by fans and do-it-yourselfers, but far-reaching effects are feared.

IG Metall,

the engineering workers' union, both sees jobs threatened and expects "far-reaching repercussions on personality development" to arise.

It is far from unlikely that home computers will put people out of work. Small firms, says Max Peter Gottlob, head of Texas Instruments' microelectronic training centre, could well use them to computerise operations.

A few

years

ago

that

would have been out of the question for smaller companies.

But now technology is steadily gaining in armchair comfort and home computer prices are plummeting, the threshold for small firms is growing increasingly tempting and accessible.

A garage-owner or carpenter could easily come to the conclusion that a computer could replace or make redundant a storeman or office worker.

Computers are almost useless without skilled operators and software geared to the needs of individual, custom-built programmes.

Software specialists such as René W. Schäfer of Systos AG have plans to revolutionise this side of the business too.

"We can no longer afford to devise systems that relegate people to the role of stupid unskilled workers and mere takers of orders from the computer," he says.

Software might, he adds, become more tolerant in future toward errors made by the operator and provide more useful advice on how to deal with exceptional situations.

But he advises against being too optimistic. "It will be a long time before perceptible successes will be apparent."

Home computer prices have certainly plummeted. Manufacturers have enormous stocks to clear, and supply, in terms of output, has outstripped demand.

The 99/4A that sold at \$399 in the United States 16 months ago is now being knocked down at \$99 by Texas

Computers.

But sales policies are a sure indication that home computer manufacturers are under heavy pressure.

They are happy to sell through any outlet available: photo dealers, radio and TV dealers, office equipment and toy shops, department stores and specialised computer marts.

It will not be long before there are rumours that coffee retailers are selling computers, too, just like they have sold video recorders.

It remains to be seen which retail outlets prove most satisfactory in providing advice and back-up. August Rüdinger

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 7 October 1983)

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

■ BUSINESS

The man who became top goal scorer for the Bochum Club

DIE WELT
WORLDWIDE PAPERBACK ON THE GERMAN MARKET

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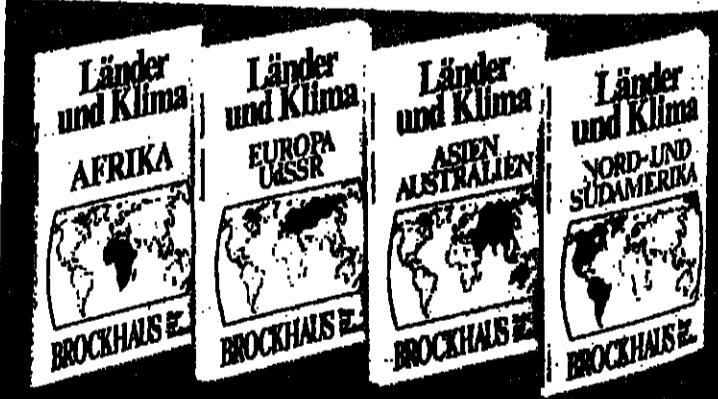
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Meteorological stations all over the world



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TECHNOLOGY

Have we bitten off more bytes than we can chew?



The Lord of the Rings... Berthold Beitz (in right hand) and Olympic logos.

Computers a threat to millions of jobs? In theory at least, thousands of office jobs could be done at home.

In the home computer departments of German stores, children are encouraged to try their hand at the keyboard. They are encouraged, not just tolerated, they make themselves at home, owing that sales assistants are not going to disturb them or throw them out of tens of thousands.

Yet woe betide them if they were to play around with the controls of high equipment in the same store without clear intention of buying! There are good reasons why children given a free hand. They are keen and unbiased in the view they take of new technology, and they make other customers stop and take a look.

Manufacturers have set themselves the ambitious target of selling roughly 300,000 computers in Germany by the end of the year.

Next year they envisaged sales totaling 400,000, with the market skyrocketing in 1985, when sales are expected to reach two million.

Atari's Jürgen Feld has no doubts about the market potential. There are 28 million TV sets in the Federal Republic, he says. "That's our market!"

As a rule the customer needs only to buy a computer keyboard costing as little as DM500, or even less. His TV set will double as a monitor screen.

Families are increasingly coming under fire as market potential. US manufacturers have coined the term "family computer" and say their sets are a mine of information, education and entertainment for the entire family.

Triumph-Adler, a Volkswagen subsidiary and one of the few German manufacturers with sights set on the home computer market, list a wide range of uses.

There is management of the family budget and automatic operation of the central heating, the shutters or the burglar alarm.

There are leisure uses such as cataloguing for collectors or astrological calculations, and that is by no means all.

The computer could lend invaluable assistance in education, just as it can in commercial uses such as text compilation and editing, costing and accountancy, and technical and scientific applications.

Given the reality as it exists already, there is no need to impose much of a brake on the imagination.

Club programmers are already using portable home computers to work out placing in seconds in sports competitions.

Action-packed video games have been joined among the deluge of software by programmes ranging from address lists to computer graphics and word processing.

Maybe the computer will be as firmly established in the home within a few years as washing machines or TV sets are now.

Is the home likely to be transformed into a workplace, with data processing in action from behind one's own four walls?

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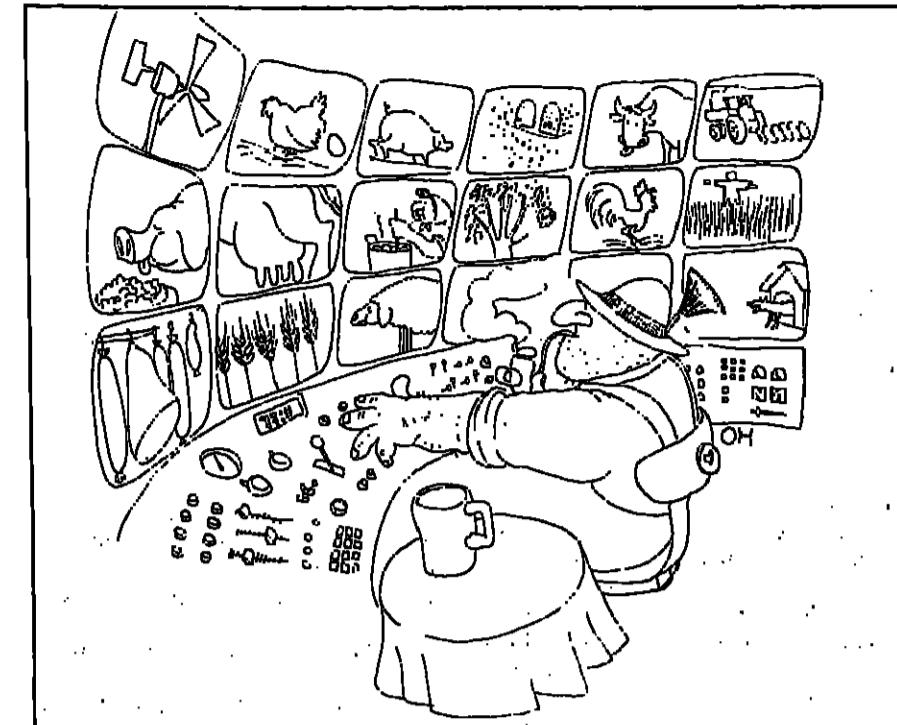
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(Cartoon: Huber)

Instruments. So is the Commodore VIC 20.

Five companies account for 85 per cent of home computer sales in the United States. Three are in serious financial trouble now.

Atari, a subsidiary of Warner Communications, reported losses of \$300m in the first half of this year. Texas Instruments and Mattel are both roughly \$100m in the red.

A model that is not yet even on the market is largely to blame for the drop in prices and several manufacturers' financial woes.

It is the IBM Peanut. IBM seem determined to dominate the market, and their arrival seems sure to have one main consequence.

Software programmes will be standardised, whereas so far they have been mainly been geared to the system preferred by the individual manufacturer, with systems seldom being compatible.

Japanese firms seem just to be waiting for standardisation. So far they have steered strangely clear of the home computer market.

But the Japanese are known to be waiting in the starting blocks to inundate America and Europe with inexpensive mass-produced computers in their usual manner.

Leading US manufacturers of large-scale computers, such as NCR, Control Data, Univac and Honeywell are also sure to join the fray sooner or later so as to be able to offer equipment of their own at the home computer end of the market.

Entertainment electronics specialists such as Philips or Thomson Brandt will doubtless join in sooner or later, too, so as to be able to offer their customers a full range of ancillary equipment for TV.

Video and hi-fi will be joined by the home computer.

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■ LITERATURE

The world of Nobel Prize winner William Golding

An English-language writer seemed likely to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Nadine Gordimer was fancied. So was Doris Lessing.

Some felt that the Stockholm academics would finally show common sense and choose one of the foremost European writers in recent decades, Graham Greene.

But Greene was overlooked yet again. This damages the Nobel Prize jury's reputation rather than Greene's.

Yet the jury does not need to be ashamed of their 1983 choice, William Golding, best known as the author of *Lord of the Flies*.

He is a major English writer of the older generation, if not a famous one. His novels, which are not always easy reading, have been available in German for over 20 years.

They are held in high regard by a fairly limited number of connoisseurs.

Golding was born in 1911 in a small town in Cornwall. Some Germans imagine Cornwall to be an eerie and gloomy place because Wagner's *Tisten* is set there. German directors have tended for some time to give the opera a dark and gloomy air.

This view of Cornwall is not entirely inaccurate. It is a part of England where people with second sight are said to live.

It is an area where tendencies toward the occult coincide with religious mania, the mystic and the mysterious, as Golding's readers can well imagine.

His family was nothing special, and he became a teacher, like his father. He taught at a boys' school in Salisbury from 1939 to 1961.

But during the war he was in the Royal Navy, and active service is said to have left an indelible mark on him.

It is reputed to have ingrained the pessimism in a man who believes neither in progress nor in the possibility of changing the world.

Evil is within man himself. It cannot be eliminated, merely recognised for what it is.

Gloomy and bizarre though Golding's stage set may be, he does hold out some hope in not ruling out the possibility of the individual coming to know himself.

He did not start writing until late in life and can hardly be said to have had much initial success. He was unable to find a publisher for his first three novels.

But he then made a name for himself virtually overnight and was famous for a while as the author of a novel unforgettable for the harsh and uncompromising manner in which it is narrated.

Lord of the Flies, published in English in 1954 and in German translation in 1956, tells the tale of a group of schoolboys left to their own devices on an uninhabited Pacific island.

Whether they want to or not, they are forced to form a community or society. The result is frightening. In such special and difficult circumstances seemingly primeval instincts come to the fore and civilised people soon prove to be barbarians.

Golding's subsequent novels were not as successful as his first, which was filmed by Peter Brook. They are also parables intended to demonstrate basic human situations.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

They are primitive situations usually depicted in terms of archaic, mythical configurations.

The relationship between good and evil, meaning and madness, humanity and inhumanity is one Golding persistently views with scepticism and a heavy heart.

Yet his leanings toward the transcendental are too evident ever to lend support to suspicion that he might be a nihilist.

The Inheritors, 1955, published in German as *Die Erben* in 1964, is a strange and extremely frightening novel in which the last Neanderthals are unerringly wiped out by homo sapiens.

Pincher Martin, 1956, entitled in German *Der Felsen des zweiten Todes*, tells the tale of a shipwrecked man who reviews his life in the course of his death agony. In both novels the forces of evil triumph.

The Spire, 1964, published in German as *Der Turm der Kathedrale* in 1966, is characteristic of Golding's view

of the world and of his strange yet impressive imagination.

The building of an extraordinary cathedral (Salisbury immediately springs to mind) symbolises the senselessness and presumptuousness of human activity. The cathedral is built on marshy ground.

His *Darkness Visible*, 1979, published in German as *Das Feuer der Finsternis* in 1980, was less successful, being accused of wordiness and pseudo-profundity.

All his books are full of macabre visions. Obsessions always play a leading role. Golding readily depicts all manner of perversions.

There is no shortage of sadists and exhibitionists or of criminals or people who turn out to be infamous individuals.

So is his world in the final analysis an inhuman one? Literary critics do not agree on this point, and it is not an easy one on which to arrive at a decision.

As the vague and mysterious often prevails in Golding's work, interpreters are in a position to cite all manner of examples in support of the most varied tenets and interpretations.

Golding consistently avoids commit-

ting himself, for which he is blamed, and his work contains a number of parabolic motifs. A writer who whose main task is to resist the irrational and unpredictable gives it preference, to be expected to go in for a certain artistic preoccupation with contemporary issues.

Yet there can be no doubt that parables relate to our own era, least inspired by it.

There are no arguments about the quality of his prose, although readers can hardly judge, having seen only film *Männererziehung* (Male Upbringing) by Uzmann Saparov.

His virtuoso command of language enables him to tell his tales with a degree of descriptive power.

He is hard to pigeonhole in literary history. His writing has already been said to testify to Joyce's special prize for the best TV film.

Thus may be true, but which is two major TV networks, ZDF, novelist in recent decades has written *Banau oder Die Töchter der Utö* (Anou Banon or the Daughters of Joyce?

No, Golding cannot be accused by Edna Politi. Any particular school of writing "Banau Banau" are the initial words uses many modern forms of expressive Hebrew song.

In the final analysis remains in the film, six women who came to conservative and a traditional Palestine from Poland and Russia in the emergency ward of a Berlin hospital.

It is greatly to the Stockholms to relate their story. They tell of envy's credit that it had the plainer utopias, of early socialists, Zionists in favour of a longer and more radical and Russian feminists.

But its continued neglect of all human deeds begin and end as the most important contemporaries. These words by Theodor

Detachment is the only way the doctor manages to keep himself from disintegrating.

Der Versuch zu leben, produced by Marcel Reich-Ranicki, now in their 80s, give the women, now in their 80s, give the

expression of being more alive and re-

wise praised the reality-opening of the beautiful. But the truth of art is a film that concerns ideals and never more than a potential at all. It becomes of them, a film that is re-

This did not rule out the possibility of works of art having to be understood as a series of sensual manifestations of sensuality. Waldemar Dzik's first work, with the most tragic chapter of

Adorno nonetheless failed in his

iate popular art and was always based on the novel *Herr Theodor* opposed to jazz. He rejected as pretentious by the Czech writer Ladislav Fuchs. The stark and sombre cameras almost never comes out of

Peter Bürger, of Bremen, raised

problem of the extent to which during World War II a man engages in his aesthetic theory could be a sort of survival training in the ghetto.

Their aim was to eliminate the need to a concentration camp. Realities

Adorno diagnosed at an early age in a Kafkaesque atmosphere

is underscored by Zygmunt Ko

Most of the other films were rather

in an interface of assimilation and conventional

Both differ yet are inseparably linked in a work almost never comes out of

Hans Robert Jauss, the Konstanz

such concept of truth. Instead, together with Habermas, he advocated a concept of truth.

Jauss was the most prominent figure not only for other people but also

to persistently try and interpret nature, and nature is an eye-opener. Adorno as a forerunner of Habermas, who was making language as a mouth-opener, un-

Michael Theunissen, of Berlin, showed that this was not merely a naive hope. In his lecture on Negativity in Adorno he said Adorno did not want to yield to immediacy.

The negative nature of the existing world, which was totally wrong, was read by Adorno as the mirror-image of an entirely different world.

At present this other world was only apparent in works of art.

Albrecht Wellmer, of Konstanz, like-

Continued from page 10

Ulrike Ottinger's latest film, *Dorian Gray im Spiegel der Boulevardpresse* (Dorian Gray reflected in the tabloid Press), completes her trilogy.

The series started with *Bildnis einer Trinkerin* (Picture of a Woman Alcoholic), 1979. This was followed in 1981 by

Freak Orlando.

Apart from a few personality traits of

the lead, the film has little similarity

with Oscar Wilde's "Picture of Dorian Gray".

The title's reference to the daringly

melodramatic turn-of-the-century Wilde

novel was essentially meant as a homag

to the author. The film is not a cinematic adaptation of the novel.

Ulrike Ottinger read Wilde's only

novel a long time ago. She decided not

to reread it because she wanted to retain the impression she gained at the

time. The idea was to use the imagery

that was retained in her mind for free

thought association.

This was the method she used with

Orlando, which was based on a Virginia

Woolf novel.

Orlando's journey through the centuries

turned into a film about freaks and

peripheral groups.

Their involvement in a variety of

power structures, past and present, was

translated into episodes of fantastic

imagery.

Wilde's Dorian Gray, a young and

handsome dandy enamoured of himself, is a special kind of freak.

His extreme lust for pleasure drives

him into an irresponsible and — in his

era — scandalous way of life that pro-

Continued from page 11

Wolfgang Schirmacher

(Nordwest Zeitung, 26 September 1983)

23 October 1983 No. 1105 - 23 October 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

11

THE CINEMA

Soviet film takes top prize at festival



Conflict in a Asian Soviet... a scene from 'Männererziehung.'

(Photo: Mannheim film festival)

Ministry went to *Der Mut der Anderen* (The Courage of the Others) by Christian Richard of Upper Volta.

The story of suppression and resistance is told entirely without dialogue. It is conveyed through stark pictures resembling African folk tales.

Das Haus des Herrn Hagedoost (Mr Hagedoost's House) an Iranian entry by Mahmoud Samiy, a graduate of the Munich Film Academy, also has no dialogue. Samiy uses elements of old silent comedies to relate his story.

He received a DM3,000 prize, as did the Philippine entry *Turumba* by Kidlat Tahimik.

Entries from new film-making nations should be better integrated in the general competition next year.

Third World film-makers are poorly served by being relegated to a ghetto for people not yet to be taken seriously.

Heinz Kersten
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 October 1983)

Dorian Gray completes the picture

Von Lehndorff is less practised as an actress than Delphine Seyrig, who plays Dr Mabuse. She is more "naïve and brittle." But this very fact makes for the desired tension in the film.

Other members of the cast are Barbara Valentin, Irm Hermann, Magdalena Montezuma, Wolf Vostell and Tibor Blumenschein. This is Blumenschein's first work under Ulrike Ottinger after a prolonged break.

Apart from a brief Canaries episode, the bulk of the film was shot in Berlin. Ottinger has again travelled widely to find new locations.

She has again discovered unusual industrial installations, among them decommissioned towers in Ruhleben. She has also latched onto underground sewage systems which she has put in an entirely unfamiliar context.

Our interview ended with a complaint about the current film policy in this country — a complaint that must be taken seriously.

Ottinger regards her *Dorian Gray* film as the last one she will be able to realise as an independent producer because author-film makers are increasingly being displaced by industrial films.

New provisions calling for 20 per cent of the producer's own cash will squeeze out the small members of the industry or force them to join up with big firms.

Artistic freedom will be lost in the process, and this can hardly be the aim of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann's cultural policy. *Carla Rhode*

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 October 1983)

RESEARCH

Photovoltaics: power without fuel and waste products

We have here an entirely new physical phenomenon of the utmost scientific importance," Werner von Siemens told the Prussian Academy of Science in 1872.

It was, he said, a matter of the direct conversion of light into electric power. He was referring to the photovoltaic properties of selenium.

Siemens, the founder of German electrical engineering, had sufficient imagination to be fascinated by the discovery.

The conversion of light straight into electric power, without fuel and without waste products, is still, 111 years later, a concept that calls for imagination.

Max Planck, Albert Einstein and other scientists succeeded in solving the mystery of light and energy shortly after the turn of the century.

They realised that light must be seen as a current of elementary energy particles capable of transferring their energy straight to the electrons, the elementary particles of electric power.

Yet there seems to be no shaking at the foundations of the prevailing view that electric power will continue for all time to be generated solely by mechanical means, via turbines and generators.

Research scientists and industrial executives nonetheless can now state a reasonable case for the possibility of an alternative.

Microelectronics has taught them how fast semiconductor technology can outstrip even the most optimistic forecasts. And photovoltaics, the technique of light conversion, is likewise a semiconductor technology.

A miniature photovoltaic power station has just started work in Munich home. Like the computer, it could be the first of millions of such devices.

It electronically generates 220-volt alternating current from light, feeding it into the grid. Its trailblazing output is about as much as the average household consumes in a year.

There are two salient features to this new source of electric power. First, it runs absolutely noiselessly. It contains no more moving parts.

Second, it takes up very little space. Fifty square metres of module form part of the gabled glass roof, in some cases taking the place of the plate glass.

Otherwise the unit consists of a few wires and the new electronic inverter that converts direct current from the roof into alternating current for the grid.

The inverter is no larger than an attache case, and the entire installation is a textbook example of how closely inter-linked in practice microelectronics and photovoltaics are.

It is not just that the solar cells in the roof of the building, supplying about 5,000 kilowatt hours of power per annum, are made of the same material as microchips.

A Siemens semiconductor component known as a Sipmos transistor converts solar electric power almost without loss of power into the form accepted by consumers such as the refrigerator, the vacuum cleaner and the electric drill.

The Sipmos element is capable of handling more than one million times per second current of up to 40 kilowatts.

The new conversion device, developed at the Fraunhofer Institute of Solar Energy Systems in Freiburg, works like this:

Its electronics measures half a million times per second the varying voltage of electric power from the grid and immediately collects the same tension from the roof, ensuring that solar alternating current runs at the same frequency as grid current.

Electric power from the roof thus automatically keeps in tune with variations in grid voltage, which is a major safety precaution on which power utilities insist.

The Munich pilot project is still at the experimental stage. The Fraunhofer Institute is hoping it will provide long-term experience prior to widespread use.

It is not yet economic by any stretch of the imagination. The solar cells in the roof, and they alone, cost over DM100,000.

Yet a company and research scientists were soon found to set the project up in next to no time.

The initial investment, however, was made by Jochen Richter, a Munich TV film executive, who spent a pile of nerves and cash on making his dream of living in a house of glass in a natural environment come true.

His house was designed by Munich architects Thomas Herzog and Bernhard Schilling, whose solar architecture was awarded the Mies van der Rohe Prize.

The Fraunhofer Institute put to good use the opportunity of pioneering photovoltaic power. It was backed by the European Community, by AEG, Siemens and Varta and by Munich's municipal power utility.

The experimental power station was built on the site last spring and was built and run by Arco Solar, the US market leader in photovoltaics and a subsidiary of the oil company Atlantic Richfield.

Its output, three million kilowatt hours a year, is supplied to Southern California Edison, one of the two leading power utilities in the state.

It went on line last spring and was easily as on to plastic or steellings of impotence and of their Aero Solar have announced plans being threatened were warded market amorphous solar modules using medicine to fight sickness keep track of the Sun.

Each point sunwards an array of 256 solar modules. In all, nearly one million solar cells convert sunlight into electric power out there in the desert.

The power station took 38 weeks to build, and the next one, with a capacity 16 times greater, is already in line for construction.

Europeans still lack such opportunities of going in for mass production, and production figures underline the fact.

Mass production could cut the cost of photovoltaic power dramatically. Japanese companies already have experience in respect of one use.

They hold a commanding position in an entire world market for photovoltaics: its use in consumer electronics.

Clocks, calculators and the like are readily run on solar power. A single Japanese manufacturer, Sanyo, makes over one and a half million tiny solar cells a month.

So Japanese industry will be assured of advanced knowhow for mass production when larger cells' turn for use in generating power comes in a few years' time.

The Japanese Ministry of Industry and Trade would like to equip virtually every house in the country with photovoltaics in the long term.

The aim is to reduce Japan's dependence on imported oil.

US companies are likewise already



Photovoltaic house in Munich... new angle on solar power.

meeting the requirements of substantial photovoltaic market. Millions of American air conditioning plants need peak power when the Sun is shining brightly.

So photovoltaic power is competitive in America at the point where it costs no more than peak power generated by gas turbines.

Peak power is expensive, with special gas turbines to meet the demand being switched on to work air conditioners around midday.

Besides, half the cost of solar equipment can frequently be covered by tax concessions.

Near Hesperia in the Mojave desert, an hour's drive from Los Angeles, the first one-megawatt photovoltaic power station is already at work.

It went on line last spring and was built and run by Arco Solar, the US market leader in photovoltaics and a subsidiary of the oil company Atlantic Richfield.

Its output, three million kilowatt hours a year, is supplied to Southern California Edison, one of the two leading power utilities in the state.

It is the first large-scale exercise in photovoltaic power generation 100 tall steel trucks revolve automatically to keep track of the Sun.

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Costs can be cut by both mass pro-

MEDICINE

Close identification with patients 'can be disastrous for doctors'

This psychological analysis excluded doctors who were drinkers, drug users or who had other psychological disorders.

Doctors with such problems were not a negligible minority. The German edition of *Medical Tribune* had reported increasing cirrhosis of the liver, drug addiction and suicide among British doctors.

"Many doctors worked so long into the night so often that their family life suffered.

Working in a joint practice with other doctors in no way changed this, Dr Gabbard told the Congress.

The feeling of being needed was as indispensable to the doctor as applause to the actor.

A typical childhood characteristic of doctors was that the only way of earning recognition from their parents was an ever greater sense of responsibility, industriousness and self-denial.

Doctors usually found it difficult to take time off and relax. Some devoted themselves to their children as a pure duty at fixed times.

Taking time off evidently frightened many. A doctor who never stopped and felt guilty about a few minutes of

leisure was the most telling example of an exaggerated Protestant work ethic.

One young cardiologist took a day off to buy furniture with his wife. The furniture remained unbought because migration forced him to spend the day in bed.

Such guilty feelings could easily turn into physical problems. People with an exaggerated sense of duty tried to punish themselves to restore their psychological balance.

If for no other reason, doctors had a permanent guilty conscience because they felt they must keep abreast of latest developments although they knew that they had no time to do so.

Leaving through piles of magazines salved their conscience to some extent.

Dr Gabbard described the typical doctor as somebody under constant pressure and saw himself as the victim of circumstances outside his control.

This was as bad for his patients as it was for his family.

The doctor's self-destructive way of life could only end once he learned to differentiate between selfishness and a healthy guarding of his own interests.

Taking time off evidently frightened many. A doctor who never stopped and felt guilty about a few minutes of

Only once a doctor got to the point of thinking of his own well-being, when he recognised his limitations and accepted mortality would he make life easier for both himself and his patients.

But this meant cutting down on work and hence income, Dr Gabbard said.

A more pleasant way of life had its price. Dr Gabbard urged that the old image of the tireless helper and super-human master over life and death be changed.

He said that thorough work was compatible with a healthy sense of duty and a normal private life. Rosemarie Stein (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 September 1983)

Back aches on the increase

There are indications that backaches have become more common.

The director of Essen University Orthopaedic Clinic, Professor Karl Schlegel, told the German Society for Orthopaedics and Traumatology that this was primarily because there is more desk work, more fat people and less exercise now.

It could also be due to the fact that people have become more sensitive to pain.

To prevent damage to the spine, he recommended training the muscles and frequent changes of position.

During holidays, physical habits should change. dpa

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 September 1983)

This is to enable them to find their way through the pharmaceuticals maze and counter their patients' demands for fashionable drugs.

Patients, on the other hand, are to be enabled to discuss their medication with their doctor with some sense.

Professor Remien criticised the fact that only few doctors pursue what he called a "rational prescribing practice."

One of the co-authors, Peter Schirovsky, a former executive in the pharmaceuticals industry, also criticised doctors for being irrational in their prescribing practices.

He said that their inadequate training permitted the industry to manipulate them.

Schirovsky (who originally hid behind the pseudonym Roland Werner) and his three co-authors had already published a critical drug report in 1981. That book was called *Gesunde Geschäfte* (Healthy Deals).

dpa

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 20 September 1983)

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(Die Zeit, 30 September 1983)

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A row has erupted over the publication of school textbooks produced specially to help Turkish children in Germany learn their own language.

A right-wing Turkish newspaper, *Tercuman*, says the books are poisoning children with ideas of communists and "other militants".

Complaints have been received from the Turkish education ministry and a consulate teacher burnt some copies.

The textbooks were specially written as part of a scheme offering Turkish as a foreign language option to Turkish children in Berlin.

An EEC directive has said that children of foreign workers from member and associate member nations of the EEC are legally entitled to lessons in their mother tongue.

But a problem in Berlin was textbooks. They could not be imported from Turkey, because they had to be suitable for children who could not read or write Turkish.

Two Turkish authors were commissioned. The guidelines called for the history and culture of the home country to receive as much emphasis as the environment, family education and housing of foreign families in Germany.

It was a difficult task. The authors had to deal carefully with such themes as the undemocratic rule in Turkey and growing hostility in Germany towards foreigners.

The book-burning episode was because the books have quotes from people not in current political favour in Turkey including former Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Tercuman accused Berlin's education senator, Hanna-Renate Laurien (CDU), of condoning left-wing ideologies being taught to Turkish children.

They were faced with several prob-

MIGRANTS

No Turkish delight in new language textbooks

It said the education department was trying to alienate Turkish children from Turkey.

Turkish has been an option for Turkish children since 1978 in some Berlin schools. Since 1979 mother tongue instruction has been a mandatory option in all German schools.

In 1981 the EEC said all children of foreign workers from an EEC member state or associate state had the right to lessons in their mother tongue.

They appear to have adequately highlighted conditions in Turkey.

Many people think that the entire scheme will prove too much for Turkish children with poor Turkish and bad German. There are 28,000 Turkish schoolchildren in Berlin.

The teachers in the Berlin scheme are qualified in Turkey. They were handed a provisional curriculum, but the lack of suitable textbooks forced them to improvise.

German publishers were not interested in providing textbooks because of the commercial risks.

The Berlin Senate asked the *Bund-Länder-Kommission* in Bonn (a mixed federal and state committee) to produce textbooks.

Seminar director Gerhard Weil commissioned two Turkish authors, Incila Ozhan, who has lived in Germany for 17 years, and the writer Adnan Binayaz, who had worked for the Turkish Education Ministry.

They were faced with several prob-

lems. The selection of the texts was even more difficult than purely educational structuring. The intention was to devise language rather than current affairs books, Weil stressed.

The undemocratic conditions in Turkey, a NATO partner, and the growing hostility towards foreigners in Germany made this a tightrope act for the authors.

They appear to have adequately highlighted conditions in Turkey.

The response of children and parents has been positive. The textbooks have become a sort of family reading matter, say the Turkish teachers in Berlin. There have been many requests for additional teaching material for the parents.

Topics like how to handle advertising and video films have met with as much interest as the cautious criticism of patriarchal family structures. The same applies to the description of discriminatory practices and the misery in the *gezekerndus*, the slums that are "non-existent" according to Turkish officialdom.

The new textbooks deal with everyday experiences and the typical conflicts facing foreign families in their host countries.

The depiction of local conditions is restricted to a few pages because the textbooks are to be used in other West German states and West European countries.

A textbook publisher will be given a

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PASSION PLAY

Carpenter takes Nazareth crucifixion case to court

publication licence as a response from further afield to the 128-page illustrated book being revised.

"This will be the first to appear in several languages."

The response to the *Hamburg, Hesse and Niederrhein* (Bavaria has not yet reacted) has been encouraging.

But the teachers' union has reservations. It suspects that the home language is being repatriated of Turkish.

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because no fees were to be paid for rehearsals.

As it happened, 7,000 people turned up to take part: for nothing except, perhaps, the greater glory of God.

For the regular Passion play as performed every 10 years there has, however, been an unwritten rule that women may only take part if they are unmarried and under 35 when the season starts.

In bygone days the rule was even stricter. Women had to be virgins.

Women of whatever age were not allowed to vote in the elections to the play committee, a body that is responsible for casting and for all manner of details before and after the play season.

Seemüller went to court before the 1980 season, lodging a constitutional appeal against the disfranchisement of women.

Some participants in the latest court have already criticized the two hours of discussion at their call to its one-track nature.

A Turkish teacher: "I am

suitable foreign language for

children as well — one that

uses logical thinking even

us Latin?"

In any event, the subject was

an integrating effect on all

it were generally introduced

Turkish children would for our

edge."

Bettina Schröder

(Die Zeit, 10 Sept)

loss to account for this state of affairs. Was it, he wondered, simply that the people of Oberammergau felt they were law unto themselves?

Had they given no thought whatever to the idea of equal rights for women in the Passion play? Or were they still of the opinion that a woman's place was in which it could base a judgment.

If there had been, the court said, an appeal could well have been allowed.

Oberammergau parish council therefore decided that women were to be given the vote, subject to the restrictions on taking part in the play.

The Passion play committee, it further ruled, was to have both the parish priest and his Protestant counterpart as co-opted members.

The council's decision was pinned to the parish notice board but it could still not be described as a binding legal requirement.

"It's the same old trick," Seemüller told the court, in which as it happens women are no more represented than they are in Oberammergau parish council.

"Why," he asked the blue-robed justices beneath the Bavarian coat of arms, "when a male pensioner can earn an extra DM8,000 to DM10,000 as an extra in the Passion play season, can a female pensioner not do so?"

"Why is it that older women and married women can only work as cloakroom and toilet attendants? Why is the cash the play earns not evenly distributed?" The chief justice was similarly at a



The Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, and Jesus in the 1980 Passion play.

(Photo: dpa)

Why did he not want to see more women taking part? For one, not all 4,800 villagers could take part. The cast already comprised 1,300 adults (including 250 to 300 women who complied with requirements) and 400 children.

Even Turkish children were now allowed to take part, just as refugee children in the village had been allowed to take part in 1950. But the adults had all to be Christians.

During the play season women were increasingly needed at home, he argued. They had to look after thousands of visitors.

Besides, his personal impression was that women over 35 were not particularly interested in taking part in the play as members of the cast.

But where they were urgently needed the council was prepared to make exceptions. Married and older women were allowed to take part in the choir and to make the costumes.

These rules and exceptions had made Herr Seemüller wonder whether the men whose views counted in the village were as pious, God-fearing and honest as they might be.

In 1980 he had declined to take part. Next year he plans to join in as an extra and do his bit for the village like everyone else.

But the vow the village made 350 years ago after an epidemic of plague, to the court, was being manipulated for reasons of power politics.

So he now hopes to get equal rights for all villagers vindicated in Munich, though he had originally wanted to take his case straight to the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

But, he added, as a Bavarian citizen he preferred to rely on a Bavarian court. This was a sentiment that met with the court's wholehearted approval.

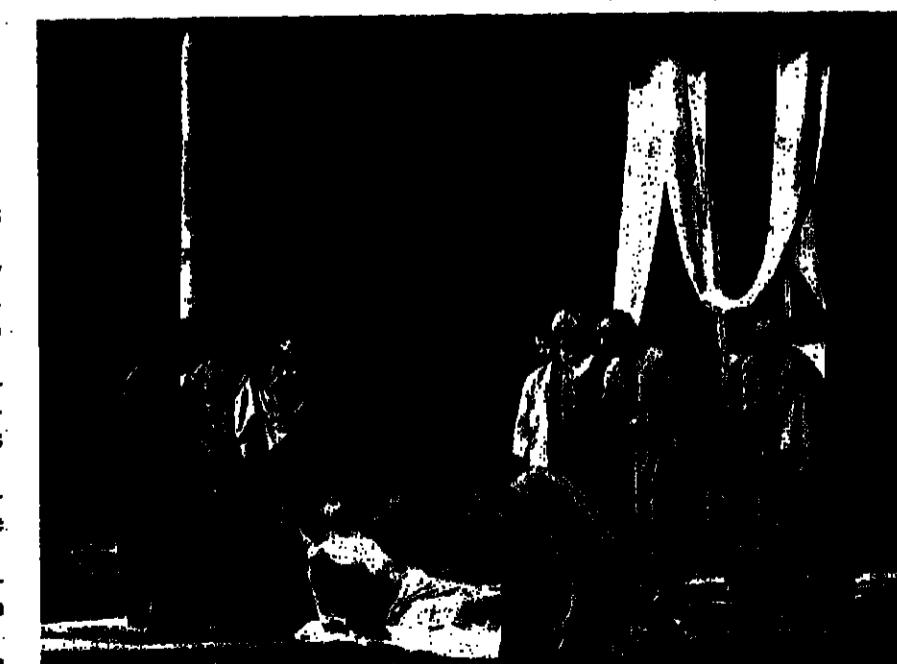
To begin with, Xaver Seemüller only wanted to end discrimination of women in elections to the Passion play committee, but a reference to the further-reaching consequences was promptly taken up by the court.

The nine judges now propose to rule on whether the exclusion of many village women from the cast can be reconciled with constitutional guarantees of equal rights.

It is doubtful whether the court's ruling will come in time to have the slightest effect on the 1984 season. Seats for all performances have already sold out.

Karl Stankewitz

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 8 October 1983)



The 1980 production.

(Photo: Archiv)

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Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen.

Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für „Die Große Kombination“.

I am interested in real estate/
investment advertising in Germany.

Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination".

Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une

annonce immobilières/Capitaux.

Faites moi une proposition pour la «Grande Combinacion».

Esteoy interesado en publicar en

Almania un anuncio sobre

Immobiliarias/Inversiones de capital.

Sírvase remitirme información detallada sobre la Gran Combinación.

Deseo publicar um anúncio

imobiliária/de capital na Alemanha.

Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinacão».

Desidero pubblicare in Germania una

inserzione nel settore Immobili/Capitali.

Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della «Grande Combinazione».

Name/Firma:

Name/Firm:

Nom/Maison:

Nombre/razón social:

Name/Firma:

Name/Ditta:

Anschrift:

Address:

Dirección:

Endereço:

Indirizzo:

Name:

Vorname:

Nome:

Nome: